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PPICE AND RESIDENCE in the Seminary property, West end of town. Dr. John H. Thompson,

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Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, MARCH 8, 1866.

New Series-Vol. 6, No. 6.

Belmont Chronicle.

St. Clairsville, Obio, March 8.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, late Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, addressed the Georgia Legislature, by invitation, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Mr. Stephens counseled the people of Georgia to accept the results of the war in good faith. According to his theory, he engaged in the war for the purpose of upholding the Constitution of the United States. But the war went against them, of my report, and his consent to make the and their "former social fabric has been same known to the country. He frankly entirely subverted." He says wise and gave his consent, and assented to the achumane provision must be made for he had no thoughts he was not willing to the emancipated blacks. That "ample and full protection should be secured to them, so that they may stand equal bad ever been adopted, and therefore when liberty and property." .

Upon this platform we are sure the great body of those who carried the ground of complaint for what he had done war to a successful close will cordially meet Mr. Stephens. We believe the enlightened judgment and conscience of the North demand this. Give the negro the same rights and protection in the Southern States that he has in Ohio, and make the basis of rappearation and make the basis of rappearation. and make the basis of representation as proposed by the "Conkling Amendment," and the people will be satisfied. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. To say that the negro shall not testify in the Courts, and that-denied the right to vote-he shall be counted in representation, is simply monstrous.

Shrewd Device. The Washington correspondent of the Massachusetts Spy says that Col. Eli Parker, an Indian, and one of the most trusted aids of Gen. Grant, has just returned from a lengthened tour of inspection at the South, undertaken to ascertain what further reduction of the army could be safely made. He, wearing his uniform, was struck by the redundant professions of loyal submission which everywhere greeted him. nation, well known to the South as a rich, well-educated, and intensely proslavery tribe of the Southwest. This their secret thoughts, and thereafter the heard not one loyal word, except the secret thoughts. disguise unloosed the latch strings of when, in pursuance of his duty, he was with our own officers. The most malignant disloyalty, the most vindictive hatred, the fiercest, though suppressed, determination to bide their time, yet wreak revenge, was everywhere made visible to the man whose color and assumed relation made them confident of sympathy.

THE American, United States and Western Union telegraph lines are affairs. about to be consolidated. This will put all the lines in this country into one organization.

The management of the lines in Ohio will be held by the Western Union Company.

The employees of the United States line are engaged in getting up a suitable testimonial for Mr. L. F. Sheldon, of Cincinnati, Superintendant of the Ohio Division. Mr. Sheldon is a popular man, and it is expected the testimonial will be a handsome thing.

The consolidation will take place within a month,

THE following is among a series of resolves introduced in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature last on Federal Relations:

Resolved. That the recent public attack upon one of the honored and beloved Sen ators of Massachusetts by the President of the United States, in a public speech in the City of Washington, is an in-ult to the nweath as unjust as it was undignified and disgraceful, and calls for the infied and disgraceful, and calls for the in-dignant rebuke of every patriotic citizen of that State to whose sons the country is so largely indebted for the salvation of the National Capital, when these who heard and applicated that attack were traitorously plotting to plant the standard of treason upon its walls and to destroy the Constitu-tion and the Government.

SECRETARY SEWARD says, "The President's speech is triumphant and the country is happy." Mr. Seward is a master of the language; but it is suggested that the more familiar expression, "Everything is levely and the goose hangs high," would be an improvement on this sentence of his.

Now is the time to subscribe for

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. Interview with Gov. Cox, of O. What he has done and what he

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The following important letter was read to-night by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the Representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.
General Geo. B. Wright, Chairman Union
Central Committee, Columbus, O.:
DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I had an
interview with the President. I regarded
it as of sufficient importance to reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements whilst fresh in my memory. I waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth before the law in the possession and enjoyment of all rights of personal liberty and property."

he entered upon the duties of his office, he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed. so far. They had not seen fit to declare their views, or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long con of the failure of the party which had carried through the war to prove themselves equal to the exigency. Now that the work of destruction was over, and the rebuilding had begun, military government alone would not pacify the South. At the end of a long

now, and we should have the same work to Hence there is a real necessity for the adoption of a policy which should restore the civil Government just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South, which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. The proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the South. rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions, by direct external force. Thus in the case of the reedmen's Bureau he was not against the idea of the Bureau in toto. for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year, yet he had contemplated that either by a proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, the condition of peace, the technical end of rebellion, would probably be declared at some These were so requent as at last to seriou, would productly be declared at some period not very temote, and as he under excite his suspicions. He clothed himself in citizen's garb, and thereafter continue a year from that time. Meanwhile, he could say to the South, it depends upon passed as a member of the Choctaw yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will

period of such government, we would be no

nearer, and probably not so near the end as

unnecessary for the protection of the freedmen. Thus, the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do right, on the other hand, the bureau were made permanent by legislation, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty it would tend to make their hatred of the Government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner he had held martial law over them. Whenever they should show that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to obey the laws, because, by so doing, they would hasten the withdrawal and interference of the military arm in their

affairs.

In precisely the same way he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section; regarding it as necessary to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would guarantee the safety of the country. and regarding the existing officers of government as having disqualified themselves by their treason from continuance in power, he deposed them and established provisional governments. Then he asked himself them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated The conditions were, namely, the amendment of State Constitutions excluding slave ry; acceptance of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States; repudia-tion of the rebel debt, and the admission of freedmen to various rights, &c. To stimu-late them to accept these conditions, being such as, using his best judgment, and in the absence of any congressional plan, he thought nearest right of any he could frame, he en-gaged that on their acceptance with evi-dence of good faith he would permit them to of the Massachusetts Legislature last week, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

The contradict their State Governments, elect Legislatures, &c.; and, so far as Executive acts could do, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions, that he regarded the experiment a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Postoffice Department among them; had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department, and in like man-ner in all the Executive departments recogniged them as States in the Union, only keeping enough military hold to protect the freedmen and to induce them to do some-thing more thorough in that direction.

Now, but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation in Congress. In this he had advised that some Congress. In this he had advised that some principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects named. He would admit only such Representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or district sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him, the same as if from any other State; and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts may be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all dene this their representation would be full, and the work would be done. Such was his plan. He did not ask to be judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream

of interfering with its constitutional right, but he felt like urging upon them and upon the country, that this mode of finishing the work, so nearly completed in other respects, was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to the the fact that the States were exercising their sented, and that it was impossible to ignore rights, and enjoying their privileges within the Union; were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representa-

I then remarked to him that I heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by the United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves. He replied that such an idea could run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the pre-cise mode of accomplishing this, and be-cause we had a margin of time lasting till the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves. and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our

part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact that certain men who have been rejoicing over his veto message, saying, that if these men, in good faith, adopted the views of the policy he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message, and explained to me that the country surely could, not have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the con-ditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loval men every-where would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course the better he should like it. for if they were not sin-cere, they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in the fu-

His whole heart was with the body of true men who carried the country through the war, and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with a determined opposition to the obstruction policy of those extremes who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might

come upon us. Such. my dear sir, is the statement of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured you could believe with me, that although he may not re-ceive personal assaults with the forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected. Very truly yours, [Signed.] J. D. COX.

Murder of an Ohio Soldier. Edward Giles, a member of the 5th Colred United States Infantry, the first colored regiment raised in Ohio, served his country faithfully during the war, was bonorably prospering. A few weeks ago, as we learn from the Marietta Register, he went to Misbring his wife's mother home with him. Near New Madrid, while riding in a wagon. on Monday, 12th inst., his former overseer passed in a buggy and recognized him. He asked Giles where he had been, and was told, in the United States army. He said: "Giles, get out of the wagon and come ride with me." Giles besitated, and be asked; "Ain't you coming?" Giles got out of the wagon. He had on his United States army overcoat. Just as he reached the ground his old overseer, with a horrid oath, drew a revolver, and said: "I'll take that stiffen-ing out of them Yankee clothes!" He shot poor Giles twice, one shot in the breast proving fatal. Giles ran a few steps and fell. His body remained on the ground till Tuesday morning. The overseer told a colored friend who was with Giles: "If you say a word about this, I'll serve you the same way." We leave out his oaths. The former owner of Giles had been dead about

The mother for whom Giles went started with the body for Marietta. As Cairo she informed the authorities of the cowardly and unprovoked murder, and was assured that all energy should be used to arrest the

Personal Appearance of Dickens A London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following description of

Charles Dickens, who was 54 years of age on the 7th inst.:

He is on the short side of middle hight the latter worn afther the Frenchor American fashion, with shaven checks; the former brought forward and, I should think, elaborately oiled. His eyes are dark, hand-some and vivacious, the lines below and about them deeply defined; the eyebrows appeared thick and arched to semi-circular-ity, though this might be from his mobility of features in reading. His nose is of no particular recognized order, odd and full at the nostrils, the humorous line running from them to the corners of the mouth very marked and neticeable. His complexion is not very clear, and roddish about the rather sunken cheeks. He dresses in good taste, quietly, with dainty linen.

DR. STUCKLEY once waited upon Sir Isaac Newtona little before dinner-time; but he had given orders not to be called down to anybody till his dinner was upon the table. At length a boiled chicken was brought in and Stuckley waited till it was quite cold, when, being very bungry, he are it up, and ordered another to be prepared for Sir Isaac, who came down before the second was ready, and seeing the dish and cover of the first, which had been left, lifted up the latter, and turning to the doctor, said. "What strange folks we studious people are! I really forgot I had dined."

At the recent burial of a soldier and a young lady, in a town near Paris, the funeral authorities made the singular misisks of confounding the two. The lady was interred with military honors, a dragoon regiment following her to the grave, while the soldier's coffin was covered with white drapery and flowers, as the symbol of virgin purity, and was carried to the grave by four ladies, a whole galaxy of fair damsels escorting the trooper's remains and chanting funeral hymns. At the recent burial of a soldier and a

The Veto Message.

(From Harper's Weekly.)
The Senate did wisely in adjourning after the Veto Message was read. Legislation under such excitement is not likely to be dignified or sagacious. That the Message was a sore disappointment to the truest friends of the President cannot be denied. Their regret may be measured by the re-joicing of those who would fain use him for their own purposes. Whether those friends are to be found among those who most carnestly advocated his election, or those who most streamously opposed it, whether those who were in bloody rebellion at the South, and those who heartily supported them at the North are really the wisest advisers upon the great problem of reorganization, are questions which time will adequately answer.

Of the President's sincerity there is no doubt. That he honestly wishes, as he says to secure to the Freedmen the full enjoy ment of their liberty we fully believe. after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in eperation. If before that time usefulness of the Freedmen's Bureau as established by the act of last March. he regards it as a war measure, and war having ceased, he is of opinion that the matter should be left to the States. Yet, if war has ceased, why does he support Gen. Terry's military order reversing the action of the Virginia Legislature? So the President says that in his judgment the late rebel States "have been fully restored. and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Upion." Yet if this be so, why in his late proclamation restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus did he except the late rebel States? The Constitution defines the conditions under which the right of suspending the privilege may be exercised. It is only when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. Yet he expressly exhorts as in the Message not to suppose that the United States are in a conlition of civil war.

The Freedmen's Bureau is exceptional. but it is so only because the condition of the country is exceptional. All the President's acts in initiating the reorganization of the late rebel States were exceptional. But the question of the hour is very simple in itself. however difficult it may be to answer. How can the United States most surely and judiciously and temperately secure the fruit of the victory they have won? Having given liberty to millions of slaves, how can the authority that conferred it maintain its per-To suppose that a coerced adoption of the Emancipation Amendment, with-out any specific method of enforcing it, will produce this result is as idle as to imagine that a declaratory resolution would effect it. The Constitution itself contains a guarantee of free speech for every citizen, but it did not secure it in half the country. Why should we expect of an amendment a virtue which does not inhere in the original instrument? The President says that a system for the support of indigent persons was never contemplated by the author of the Constitution. Certainly not, and this bill is no more such a spetem than an appropriation for military hospitals would be. It is a simple property of the situation. simple necessity of the situation. Shall these homeless, landless, forlorn persons be left to the mercies of those who despise and hate them, or shall the United States say, "We cut the bonds that bound you to the

are struggling to get upon your feet?"

It the President believes that the word where he was formerly a slave, to of the nation sacredly pledged to the freed-his wife's mother home with him. Carolina and Mississippi, his faith would remove mountains. And if he proposes to abandon the freedmen to civil authorities created exclusively by those who think that the colored race should be eternally enslaved. who deny the constitutionality of emancipation, and who have now a peculiarly en-venomed hostility to the whole class, we can only pray God that the result may be what we have no doubt he honestly wishes it to We believe that he is faithful to what he conceives to be the best interests of the whole country. And while upon this ques-tion we wholly differ from him, we differ with no aspersion or suspicion.

The Seven Days' Battles.

Harper's Magazine for March contains an of extraordinary interest, an accoun article of extraordinary interest, an account of the forces and operations of the great battles between McClellan and Lee, before Richmond, made up from the official report of both sides. Lee's reports and those of his subordinate Generals, of that period, have never become public. It appears, how-ever, that they were printed and bound in a volume at Richmond; and from a copy which as fallen into the hands of the writer in Harper, this summary is made up. It forms, we may add, chapter XIX of "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion. It appears from a comparison of Lee's with McClellan's reports, that at the beginning of

the Seven Days the armies were very closely matched. McClellan had 103,224 men. according to his own account, and Lee had 100.500, according to his report. It appears further, from Lee's report, that in every single battle our men beat the enemy, though almost in every case a greater rebel force was brought against the part of ours which was permitted to fight; it is shown that on the second and third days Richmond was open to McClellan, the tide of battle having so rolled round that the greater part of Lee's army was so placed as to leave the whole of McClellan's force between it and Richmond. McClallan had not more than a third of his army engaged in any single battle, except that of alvern; but our gallant troops fought with heroic bravery; the Generals in command on the different fields appear to have selected admirable positions, and as the attack lay upon the enemy, he suffered more severely than our troops, as will be seen by the following official account of the losses of hoth sides: Union, killed, 1,582; wounded. 7,709; total, 9,291. Rebel, killed, 3,151; wounded, 15,255; total, 19, 405. That is to say, the rebel losses were twice as great as ours in killed and wounded.

But after every success. McClellan ordered a new retreat. He appears to have been totally ignorant of the enemy's position, re-sources and strength; he had Richmond in his power on every day of the seven, and on his power on every day at the assets, and on the last day, if, instead of retreating from Malvern Hill, he had attacked the enemy, he would not only have gained Richmond, but destroyed the rebel army. The rebel General Trimble, in an official report, thus describes the condition of the Confederate army on the morning after the battle of Malvern Hill: "The next morning, by Malvern Hill: "The next morning, by dawn. I went off to ask for orders, when I found the whole army in the utmost disorder. Thousands of straggling men were asking every passer-by for their regiments; ambulances, wagons and artillers obstructs

ing rain, presented a scene of the most wo-ful and heart-rending confusion." The wri-ter in Harper's Magazine adds: "The very show of an attack upon such an army, by the unbroken Union force, must have defeated it. But there was in the mind of its commander no thought of an attack. When in the morning, the Confederates looked up the hill which they had so vainly attempted to scale, they saw not a trace of the grim bat teries and serried lines which had confront dithem the right had confront. ed them the night before. In the storm and darkness the Union army had fled from a victory as though it had been a rout.

The close comparison of the two official reports proves that the rank and file of the gallant army of the Potomac fought with magnificent bravery and steadiness; did share well; and nothing but the exe-erable generalship of their leader was able to snatch a great victory from their grasp.

STATE NEWS.

Mn. Lee, the man who was stabled at Deerfield last week, died on Friday night. He was stabbed by Dr. 1 ittleton, who was accused of an improper intimacy with Lee's

Tur Athens Messenger says one of the companies boring for oil, some three or four miles up the river, from that place, have struck a very heavy vein of salt water, and are going to erect works at the well and go into the manufacture of salt.

THE Macksburg correspondent of the Washington County News says the Mc-Farland Company a few days since sold their territory near the village of Macksburg, consisting of some two or three acres, two engines, and three wells, bored to the depth of two and three hundred feet respectively, for the enormous sum of \$40,000. The for the enormous sum of \$40,000. purchasing company is from the "Sucker State," Illinois.

THE Washington County News records the following death from a strange cause: On the 19th inst., a small child, five years of age, belonging to Reuben Kyles, swallowed a grain of coffee, which lodged in the windpipe. For ten hours the little fellow windpipe. For ten hours the little fellow manifested signs of the most intense suffering. At fire c'alcale the the capital on Wednesday, having been made in Lowell. fering. At five o'clock the next morning he was relieved by feath.

THE Morgan Herald says the Federal and Duck Creek Oil Company have made another fine strike on the Thurlow Farm, one mile East of Caldwell, in Noble County, at the depth of 241 feet. They will pump it as soon as the river opens to enable them to get a pump and tubing. The quality of the oil is heavy lubricating and at times boils out over the conductor with such immense mementum as to carry up stones the size of a hon's egg.

COL GORDON LOPLAND, of Cambridge, has been appointed Commissioner for Ohio in the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Monument at Gettysburgh, Penn-

THE Dayton copperheads suddenly "smelt a mice," and did not hold the glorification meeting Saturday night announced by Mr. Vallandigham.

We note by the Sandusky Register that 216 flags were presented Ohio soldiers previous to going to the front and all but four, which were lost in battle, will be return-A good record.

"SHERMAN'S March to the Sea," was written by a Mr. McFall, of Cootsville, Mahoning County, O.

THE Sandusky Register says Mr. Lorenzo Miller raised eight tuns of grapes on one acre | gress was refused. of ground, and got a hat for it. LICKING County is moving earnestly and

strongly to secure the location of the Agricultural College within her limits. THE Guernsey Times says the report that there are several cases of the small pox in

town is incorrect. There is at present only one case, and that in a very mild form. ONE of the large flouring mills in Akron was burned down on the night of Feb. 24th. Several thousand bushels of corn were de-stroyed. The loss is heavy. The mill and its contents are supposed to have been partially insured.

THE house of B. Kimball, of Woodstook, Champaign County, Ohio, was entered last Friday night by burglars, who secured as booty over \$13,000 in Government bonds. JAMES B. SHELLER, a teacher at St. Stephens' School in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, was arrested on Saturday last for committing a foul outrage upon a girl ten years of age, and upon other girls from eight to twelve years eld. On being taken eight to twelve years aid. On being taken into the presence of the girls by their fathers, he acknowledged his guilt, and was ne tified to leave the place. He was however arrested, and on Saturday evening the excitement was so great that threats were made to take the wretch out of jail and

hang him on a tree. THE Cadiz Sentinel (intense Copperhead) says the President's recent speech is "the greatest speech of the century.". The

REVIVAL -Reverends J. P. Caldwell, and Samuel Mehaffey are holding a protract ed meeting in the Presbyterian Church at Barnesville, with gratifying success. Over thirty persons have been received into the church, and still the good work goes on. OUR STATE DEBT .- Ohio is the only

State that comes out of the war with less debt than it went in with, the principle of taxation having been adopted even in the darkest bours. The State debt is now \$13,-500,175, against \$14,250,223 in 1860. WE learn from the O. S. Journal, that the 11th O. V. C., now stationed at Fort Laramie, will be mustered out and started home-

ward as soon as it is safe for the men to cross the plains. THE Cadiz Republican says there were only eight marriage licenses issued in that County during the month of February. THE Cadiz papers are urging the people of that town to take steps to have the pro-

posed Southwestern R. R. pass through THE Atlantic and Great Western Rail road Company have purchased the Rich-mond and Chicago Road, and intend laying a double track from Dayton, Ohio, to Rich

mond. Ind. So FAR as we have seen, but two Union papers in Ohio endorse the President's veto —the Cincinnati Commercial and Zanesville Courier. The Ohio Union press is equally unanimous in deprecating a formidable breach between Coppress and the President.

der. Thousands of straggling men were asking every passer-by for their regiments; ambulances, wagons and artillers obstructed every road, and altogether, in a drench-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Braness Caute, of four to seven lines, I year 5 pe

MERCHANTS' AGVENTIONS, not exceeding one fough of a column at any time, and per year. A half column, out over the remaining four changes, \$20. A column, not over changes, \$50.

Fenero's abventurements must, in every case, he paid, advance, or guaranteed by responsible purios knows

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Ir is stated that the House Military Committer will soon report a new army bill, as a substitute for the one new panding, which does not increase the present army, but recorganizes it.

The discovery of a wonderful cave near St. Joseph. Mo., is reported in a St. Louis paper, and a gigantic skeleton is said to have been found in it.

HENRY A. WINE is said to be deeply conserned for the fate of the constitution and the republic. THE Louisville Journal says that "a meet-

ing composed almost entirely of Democrats and Conservatives" was held in Covington last week to endorse the action of the Presi-

THE Kentucky politicians propose the formation at once, of a National party, of which the President shall be the head.— They don't say how they propose to put the head on after they get the party formed. THE friends of Gon. Grant, as he was

about leaving New York, bresented him with a purse of one hundred thousand dol-lars. While in New York, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which he was ex-amining, he received a very severe wound in

News from Montana states that fresh troubles are occurring in that Territory with the Indians. Gov. Meagher has called for a force of five hundred cavalry to march under his lead against the hostile tribes.

An extensive secret association is said to be forming in the Southern States, under the title of "Bonnie Blue Flag," or "Bonnie Blue Banner Boys."

THE Rome (Ga.) Courier states that the wheat crops in that section never looked more promising at this season of the year. and that more land was sowed in wheat last fall than usual. THE National Intelligencer states that the first flag ever made in this country from

THE oldest man in the country is now Jose Penno, a native of Lower Canada who is living at Kansas City, Mo. He is 120 years old, and hasn't grown old apparently

in the last 50 years. An envoy from Maximilian in now in Washington, seeking recognition for the Imperial Government.

THE Democrats of San Francisco, at a ery large meeting on Tuesday, indorsed the 'resident's action. The Nevada Senate indersed Congress.

It is probable that the Reconstruction Committee will soon report a bill providing for recognition of Tennessee, and of course the admission of her Congressional delega-

THE wheat crop in upper Georgia bas been seriously injured by the recent cold weather.

IT appears from our Washington dis-patches that the New York Times published a spurious report of the Freedman's Bureau bill, in order to make it appear objectionable in some of its features, and thus strengthen This spurious docu ment has been extensively copied by other papers. It is not remarkable, in view of the course of the Times, and the fact that Thurlow Weed controls its columns, that the publication of the bill as it passed Con-

SENATOR NYE has received the following dispatch from Curson City, Nevada:

"Stand from The Union party, Union press, and the Union Legislature indorse your action upon the veto resolution in the Senate. An indorsement of the President received only one vote in the affirm stive.

THE Indianapolis Herald says that Jacob Barth, of Taylorsville, Bartholomew County, Ind., blew his brains out on Manday morning. He was married on New Year's day. A few nights after the wedding a young gentleman called and took Mrs. B. to church, without consulting the husband -The woman remained out until three o'clock in the morning, when she came home. To Mr. B's inquiry as to where she had been, she curtly replied that it was none of his business. A separation ensued, ever since which Barth has been the prey of a settled melancholy, which culminated in the tragedy of Monday.

Aauon Duper, the faithful body servant of Henry Clay, who accompanied his master to Europe during his diplomatic residence in that country, and who was continually in attendance on him at Washington, died at Ashland, Kentucky, on the 6th inst., aged seventy eight years.

THE New York Herald has brought out Gen. Grant for the Presidency. We be-lieve a similar misfortune once befell Gen. Scott.

THE Memphis Commercial of Fab. 20, says that the rebel Gen. Forrest was arrested on Saturday, on a warrant issued by the United States District Court, on an indietment for treason. He entered a recognizance for his appearance at the March term.

THE Macon (Georgia) Telegraph says: "We agree with the writer in the Constitutional Union. The ballot box is too slew a progress as a remedy for existing grievances. Let the President put down the rebellion in Congress, and appeal to the ballot-box to sustain that." Modest,

An attempt was recently made by three ruffians to assassinate Fred. Douglass in Baltimore. Bricks were hurled and pistols drawn, and Fred. only escaped through the interposition of friends.

As An indication of "growing loyalty" in Kentucky, the Louisville Courier recommends John U. Breckenridge, to a seat in the United States Senute.

THE Pittsburgh Annual Conference (M. E. Church) meets at Washington, Pa., to-

THE Indianopolis. Indiana. Herald says, "The winter is, so far, favorable to the country. We do not think the wheat is injured much. Stock is doing finely-much better than last winter."

VIRGINIA CITY papers contain a report that 200 men, on their way to the plues in Montana, perished in a snow storm. Com-munication with that Territory is out off. and it is feared that great suffering has been